

THE LEGISLATURE.

Messages of the Retiring and Incoming Governor.

Stockbridge Receives the Caucus Nomination for Senator.

LANSING, Jan. 5, '95.

The Michigan legislature convened at noon today. Immediately after prayer in the senate, Lieut. Governor McDonald greeted the senators in a few well chosen words. The thirty-two senators elect were then sworn in by Lieut. Gov. McDonald. An hour was occupied in electing the officers nominated at the republican caucus last night, and a recess was taken until 3 o'clock.

At the afternoon session a communication was received from Private Secretary Campbell to the effect that the retiring governor and the governor would be ready to meet the two houses in joint convention at 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon and that after the reading of the messages of Gov. Alger and Gov. McDonald would hold an informal reception to the members and officers of the two houses in the governor's room.

Senator Monroe was elected president pro tem; secretary, Lewis M. Miller of Muskegon; assistant secretary, G. A. Royce of Baraga; sergeant-at-arms, F. Q. Stoner of Ingham; assistant sergeant-at-arms, E. T. Cohn of Genesee; J. A. Dockery of Montcalm; enrolling and clerking clerks, F. M. Howe, Mrs. J. K. Jamison, both of Ingham.

A resolution was adopted appointing Mrs. N. F. Randall of Wayne postmaster and James A. Grant of Macomb as assistant postmaster.

It was voted that until otherwise ordered the daily sessions of the senate should be held at 2 o'clock p. m. and the usual resolution authorizing the president to appoint the janitors, keeper of the clock room and messengers and the secretary and sergeant at arms to appoint one messenger each.

The rules of the last senate were adopted, and the senate did its share of adopting the joint rules of the last legislature. As if to take notice of the introduction of bills and measures, and the senate adjourned until the 6th.

The clerk of the last house called the new body to order. After invocation of the divine blessing by the Rev. Dr. Jamison of Lansing the roll call proceeded and every member-elect responded thereto except the Hon. E. W. C. Case of Detroit, lately deceased. The following bills were moved the appointment of a committee to prepare resolutions expressing the sorrow of the house at the death of the deceased member, and the committee was named, and the motion was unanimously carried. The committee appointed comprises Representatives Hosford, Rumsey, Bentley, McCormack and Chamberlain.

Upon reassembling in the afternoon the house was called to order by Clerk Dan Crossman, and the formalities of electing the following officers chosen by the caucus. Speaker—Hon. E. W. C. Case of Genesee; pro tem, E. S. Bates of Allegan.

Clerk—Daniel L. Crossman of Ingham; Sergeant-at-arms—John P. Austin of Grant.

Enrolling and enrolling clerk—Clarence H. Leonard of Wayne; assistant, H. M. Rose of Kent.

Chief janitor—Chas. A. Lee of Wayne. Postmaster—Mrs. N. F. Randall of Wayne; assistant, Miss Minnie Rice of Ingham.

At this point unanimous consent was given to Representative Chapman of Hillsdale to introduce a resolution relating to the submission of a proposition amendment to the constitution. The house having elected the Hon. E. S. Bates of Allegan speaker pro tem, appointed the full committee of the house to consider the amendment to the constitution, and the amendment was read.

The joint session of the two houses to hear the retiring and incoming governor will be held tomorrow at 2 o'clock p. m.

LANSING, Jan. 5, '95.

The work of organization in both branches of the legislature was completed yesterday, and when the house met this morning it went to work in a very methodical manner.

The first bill of the session was one to punish and prevent fraud in the sale of grain, "seeds and other cereals," which is aimed at a fraud similar to the "Bohemian oat" swindle.

The first bill passed was Mr. Lincoln's legislation measure affecting the assessment roll of the township of Fort Austin in Huron county.

The senate met at 1:30, but transacted no business of any importance, and both houses adjourned to meet in joint session to listen to the reading of the messages of the retiring and incoming governors.

GOV. ALGER'S MESSAGE.

Gov. Alger, in presenting his retiring message, called attention to the full report of the various state officers which accompany it, but which he does not feel called on to summarize.

The treasurer's report shows that the state of Michigan owes \$231,000, which will mature in 1894, and the treasurer has in his possession United States bonds and one-half per cent bonds to the value of \$231,000, which balances the account. In a word, however, it can be said that our state is practically out of debt; consequently nothing need be said of its credit, because it does not need it. It is probable that it will never have occasion to do so again.

Our state institutions are, in the main, in excellent condition.

The Reform School for Boys, at Lansing, is doing a great work. I recommend that the name be changed so as to strike out the word "Reform," for the reason that it indicates punishment for offense. I think the beneficial effect of the school is that the boys who are brought up in it will be better without the taint, and especially so in after life. I also recommend that a capable man be employed at a fixed salary to find homes for the boys, and that good ones be found in school so long, and whose duty it shall be to look to their welfare after they have been placed out. The sooner they can be placed in homes and made to feel that they occupy honorable places in life, the better it will be for them and the state.

The Industrial School for Girls at Adrian needs some careful attention and consideration. The same rule will in a measure apply to that school about placing girls in homes, that has just been recommended for the Reform School. A very great wrong connected with this institution should be righted at once, and there are very many bad girls in the school, there are quite a number of small ones, and some larger ones too, who are sent there simply because they have no friends. They are charged with "vagrancy," and with being "wayward"—anything to come under the letter of the law, to get rid of the care of them. I recommend the enactment of a law absolutely prohibiting the sending of any girl to that institution that has not a bad character. Also that the law be so made that girls now there, or hereafter sent there, under any circumstances, of that class, may be transferred to the Coldwater school direct, upon the consent of the joint boards of the two institutions. I deem it my duty to say concerning this school, with all deference to the good ladies who make up a majority of the board, that I think it would be for the decided benefit of the institution, if its business affairs had more man management.

I also believe it would be better for the girls if none but the very best and good ones were to have the care of them. I think the institution ought to have for its head a man and wife. I wish, however, to distinctly say that I believe all people concerned in it are conducting it.

The Coldwater school in twelve years has received nearly 2,500 children, and a special agent, which I have recommended for the reform school and school for girls, who spends the greater part of his time in finding homes for the children, and looking after them after they are placed in such homes.

The State Prison at Jackson is an "old trap," and ought to be thoroughly overhauled. The Ingham House of Correction is in excellent condition. The State Prison for the Upper Peninsula has filed its annual report. The work of construction is progressing in a satisfactory manner. The site is a beautiful one and the surrounding country could be desired for any state institution.

The four insane asylums have made requests for improvements, for the purchase of land, and for the building of cottages; I recommend that whatever money is expended by the Pontiac and Kalamazoo asylums shall be taken from their surplus funds. At the rate charged for caring for inmates during the present year, the cost of the Pontiac and Kalamazoo asylums has been more than \$1,000 per patient, and it is out of this that it is recommended the improvements asked for shall be made. The colony system, so far as it is concerned, I have recommended that the improvements asked for shall be made. The colony system, so far as it is concerned, I have recommended that the improvements asked for shall be made.

The Mining school has opened under the most favorable auspices, and already at the close of the first term is in admirable condition. The students, both the young men in attendance are enthusiastic over the course of instruction given.

The governor takes exception to that portion of the report of the board of corrections, in which the board recommended the methods of doing business in state institutions, which the board considered foolish.

The boards of these institutions are made up of the very best men in the state, men who give their time and thought to the care of the same without pay or thanks, but simply from a motive to serve the state and do what they can for the unfortunate inmates of them. They are in a large measure, business men, and their judgments as to any emergency which arises, and which cannot be provided for by special legislation because unprovided for, should be accepted by the state, and the system should be abolished, or other men appointed to fill their places. Contingencies for the expenditure of money will continually arise, and when they do not be met, and there is no way to meet them, except by giving to the board in charge discretionary powers to a great extent. No great improvements or expenditures should be made without legislative sanction; but after all, in the main, the management of these institutions must be left with their respective boards, the same as a successful business is always in the hands of its managers, and it is not to be expected that a law requiring the boards of all institutions to make annual settlements with the state, covering all unexpended or accumulated balances in the treasury, will be of any great service in a business way. I believe the board of corrections and charities are doing a most excellent work in the state, but that they are accomplishing their great work in a business way, and I hope their powers and duties may be confined to the better work and that they may be relieved of the burden of the law be changed accordingly.

The governor recites the history of the soldiers' home and says: "An average of 400 veterans will need to be accommodated, and when they have all passed away and the building is no longer required for their occupancy, it will be a most excellent one for the state to use as an asylum or for other purposes. Other states have followed the example of Michigan in caring for its veterans, and I sincerely trust you will carefully look over the estimates required to carry it along and give it your liberal support. The amount required is large, but it is a large, debt we owe to these old veterans, and in my opinion it is better to pay it now and forget them. I recommend, however, that the sum be reduced to two hundred thousand dollars, believing that the estimates can be cut down by the use of the labor of the veterans."

The legislature will be called on to patch up the tax laws, and the governor recommends a study of the advisability of substituting the contract system. He also wants some provision for a Michigan representation at exhibitions. More stringent laws should be made regulating methods of taking fish and to improve artificial distribution. The state geologic survey should be relieved of the burden of publishing his report at his own expense and furnishing the state with a thousand copies.

The governor also calls for the general government the sum of \$1,624.21, the same being the allowance passed to the credit of this state on the eighth installment of our war claim against the government. On the 31st of March last I appointed John E. W. Keightley of Constantine the agent of the state to push these war claims and make collections thereon, and he is now engaged in that work. His commission is ten per cent on all collections made, and the state is to be subject to no expense in the matter whatever. I have also received from the government \$4,353.00, which is a splendid sum, and I have also received \$2,014.07, being money due the state on the five per cent, accruing from the sales of government lands within the limit of the state. Total cash received from the government, \$29,029.51.

I recommend that an amendment to the constitution be submitted to the people of the state with regard to the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors. This question comes up at every sitting of the legislature, and so many people have asked its submission to a vote that I recommend the same be done at this session and thus let the matter be settled.

The governor recommends an appropriation of at least \$3,000 for monuments on the field of Gettysburg, and a commission of three to confer with other states in carrying out the design.

I recommend to you that a law be passed increasing the number of judges of the supreme court to five. In one court in the upper peninsula the tax law was held to be constitutional, and the supreme court in one portion of the state the law is held to be unconstitutional and in another portion unconstitutional, and there should be a fifth person to break the tie. I also recommend that the salaries of the supreme judges be increased to \$7,000 a year at least. In this connection I also wish to call your attention to the subject of state officers' salaries. The time has come when this great state with all its wealth should pay its officers such salaries as will support them during their official term. I also recommend that the members of the legislature be paid a fixed salary of \$500 per term.

The governor joins with the auditor general in recommending a change in the commencement of the fiscal year. An appropriation of \$2,000 is asked to carry on the historical work undertaken by the state. I believe it is not sufficient to carry on the school, yet the rapid increase in the attendance calls loudly for more room. While the board do not now ask for an appropriation to carry on the school, yet at some time in the near future it ought to be provided for the admission of girls to this school.

LECTURE'S INAUGURAL MESSAGE.

Gov. Lucas, after a few words of congratulation to the legislature, said that the subject of education, saving a good word for the various institutions of the state, the university board of regents ask for \$5,000 to erect and equip a microscopic and historical laboratory, and a laboratory for teaching physics and natural philosophy. Another purpose included in said amount is the establishment of a museum of natural history, recommended by the state board of health. While the board of regents do not urge this, they believe a willingness to take charge of the same if established, should be a subject of official recognition, visible at the present time, the appropriation could be correspondingly reduced without crippling the main named objects.

Congress made the magnificent grant of \$400,000 to the state for the purpose of maintaining an agricultural college, where the mechanic arts and military tactics should be taught. While the endowment fund from the sale of such lands is sufficient to carry on the school, yet the rapid increase in the attendance calls loudly for more room. While the board do not now ask for an appropriation to carry on the school, yet at some time in the near future it ought to be provided for the admission of girls to this school.

Under the act of congress granting all swamp and overflowed lands to the state \$3,384,772 acres were reported by the secretary of interior as coming within the act of 1850, and the state has received 1,141 acres have been patented to the state, leaving a balance due the state of 1,714,857.68. Most of the balance has been disposed of by the government, for which claims have been paid in an indemnity will be granted.

The advisory board in the matter of pardons has been of inestimable benefit to the executive. Under the law creating it, it has been possible to accomplish very much that otherwise could not have been accomplished. The great amount of work which the executive of a large state is obliged to perform makes it utterly impossible for him to examine all the applications for pardon, and without a board similar to this many deserving cases must have been neglected; and it is much better for the state to appropriate the small sum necessary to carry along its work than to allow deserving cases to go unprovided for.

The institution for the deaf and dumb at Jackson, Mich., is a fine building, and the land adjoining the institution. Some additional to the land now owned may be desirable, but the policy of purchasing so large a tract of land is not sound. An appropriation of \$11,000 is asked for the construction of a hospital. While some provision should doubtless be made for the sick, yet the objections to separate hospital buildings for the insane are so strong that I do not believe this appropriation should be made.

The location of the asylum for insane criminals at Ionia, in connection with the house of correction, was very unfortunate in every respect. The board ask for an appropriation of \$30,000 for an extension of the building. Though their present capacity is full to overflowing it is sincerely hoped that no money will be appropriated for an extension of the building where now located.

The question of prison labor is attracting more general attention than ever before, and it is a question that is not only a problem, but a problem that is almost universally solved. Their health, future welfare, humanity and economy of funds in demand. The state demands that the depressing effect of their labor upon free labor and its products should be reduced to the lowest minimum. How to find employment for the prisoner, or to not to compete with free labor or to the least extent is the question that confronts prison management as well as legislation. There is a widespread feeling existing against contracting this labor and favoring the employment of prisoners on state property. This plan is generally adopted. It will require heavy appropriations for implements and machinery, and for a working capital for material. Again should this plan be adopted, it is not easy to see how the state can get any benefit from it. The labor will be removed or much reduced. Nor will it be sound policy to employ them in non-productive pursuits, because the support of prisoners would place a heavy burden upon the state. The labor would be removed or much reduced. Nor will it be sound policy to employ them in non-productive pursuits, because the support of prisoners would place a heavy burden upon the state.

The state prison at Jackson asks for large appropriations for improvements and repairs. Its financial management has been largely governed by the policy to be pursued in relation to convict labor. The board of corrections and charities call for an entire reorganization of the prison system. The board of corrections and charities call for an entire reorganization of the prison system. The board of corrections and charities call for an entire reorganization of the prison system.

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The fear at one time entertained that the state public school system would prove an asylum for grown up boys and girls is now removed, and its character has been changed. The state has become a distributor of our dependent waifs and charitably reared by a foster parental devotion and watchfulness. The governor next proceeded to point out the needs of the other state institutions.

With a new asylum for the insane, recently completed, with capacity for 500 patients, we are still confronted with the fact that before the next legislative session shall arrive there will be no room for the admission of patients in any of the state asylums. Many of the patients are harmless but incurable. The state owns a farm in connection with the asylum at Kalamazoo, and a host of trustees ask for an appropriation of \$25,000 to construct four houses on this farm that will accommodate 150 patients. Sufficient room for this number of inmates in the other asylums could easily be secured. Sound policy and wise economy induce the governor to urge upon the legislature the propriety of this appropriation.

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of the Michigan asylum, \$48,397.51, and in the hands of the treasurer of the Eastern asylum, \$41,825.94. Some provision should be made to cover this surplus in the state treasury, the source from which most of it has been drawn.

In some localities where fish have been planted, while yet small and worthless for food, they have been caught out and used for fertilizing purposes. In order to reap the benefit of the fish commission, it is recommended that to them be given authority to appoint wardens whose duties it shall be to watch and guard the deposits of fish when made. It also earnestly recommends that the fish interests be required to pay the expense incurred in propagation and protection. Under the present law the annual expense is not far from \$15,000. The appointment of wardens will add to this expense, and I trust that the powers of the board will be enlarged, and that provisions be made for placing a charge upon seines sufficient to defray expenses.

The business and property of the railroads of the state have more than doubled in 12 years, but with this increase in miles of road, property and business, there has been no increase in the force provided for railroad commission. The railroad engineers respectfully ask for the appointment of an assistant, who shall be an expert and experienced in the same manner as the deputy railroad commissioner, and that his duties shall be the thorough examination of switches, bridges, etc. They believe this will add an additional safeguard to the property as well as the lives of themselves and the millions of passengers annually intrusted to their vigilance and fidelity.

The relation between capital and labor is attracting widespread attention and the thought of the nation. Discontented labor renders capital cautious and timid, and this timidity reacts and injures labor. The first duty of law is to guard and protect humanity. To do this the home and other property interests must be protected. Every possible opportunity should be afforded and encouragement extended to others that the wisdom of the lawmaker can devise. It will give the governor or great pleasure to cooperate with the legislature in devising means that will aid in bettering the condition and elevating the fortunes of our state.

"I believe," says the governor, "that when any considerable portion of the people desire to express themselves by voting in the election, the law should be so amended as to be allowed to do so in a constitutional manner. It is believed that a large number of our citizens, realizing the evils of intemperance, desiring to express their convictions in relation to the question, are now endeavoring to secure the passage of an amendment to the constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. And it is earnestly hoped that the legislature will, in this sentiment, give its aid at an early day, adopt such a joint resolution."

"Two years ago the legislature provided for an advisory board of pardons. This was a judicious move, but the governor cannot escape the obligation imposed upon him by the constitution, and with him the power and authority rests. If we were to follow the promptings of sympathy with those whose liberty is restrained and with their friends and relatives, the prison doors would be opened and the inmates allowed to depart. But law and order must be maintained and the property of the citizen protected. Men are not placed in prison simply to punish them. And while the christian civilization of the age prompts efforts to reform criminals, yet the purpose of incarceration. The real object is to prevent the commission of crime, and to this end all legislative and executive action should be directed. The most effective remedy against the commission of crime is the certainty of punishment. I firmly believe that the free exercise of the pardoning power encourages crime. It removes one of the greatest deterrents to crime. And again, very few can push their claim for pardon without the use of money, and in this way those who can command money enjoy an advantage over those who cannot. After giving much thought to the subject I have concluded that it will be my duty to withhold the executive clemency, unless evidence not produced on trial is presented, tending to show that the accused was not guilty, or evidence that will mitigate the offense."

"In conclusion, I desire to express the hope that your deliberations may be harmonious, your session brief, and the result of your labors beneficial to all the people of this great state."

Stockbridge Chosen.

The most important event since the organization of the new legislature was the joint caucus of the republican members of the house and senate, held at Lansing, Jan. 4, 1895. It was to elect a republican candidate for United States senator. The call was unanimously signed. Speaker Markey of the house was chosen chairman of the caucus, and a secretary and teller were appointed. An opportunity was soon given for the presentation of candidates, and at the conclusion of the nominating speeches Chairman Markey announced the names of the candidates to be proceeded with, and the voters collected the votes. There was a momentary silence when it was evident that the count had been completed and the secretary then announced the result as follows:

F. F. Stockbridge.....36
O. D. Conger.....23
E. S. Lacey.....19
J. C. Fitzgerald.....7
J. A. Hubbell.....4
J. K. Robinson.....1
M. S. Brewer.....1
T. W. Fairfield.....1
E. B. Fairfield.....1
J. W. Woodman.....1
H. A. Robinson.....1
B. M. Culbreth.....1
Total, 89; necessary to choice, 45.

The votes as announced elicited the applause and cheers of the friends of each candidate, and no choice having been made a motion for a second ballot prevailed and was taken with the following result:

SECOND INFORMAL BALLOT.

Stockbridge.....36
Conger.....23
Lacey.....19
Fitzgerald.....8
Hubbell.....4
Seymour.....2
H. A. Robinson.....1
James McMillan.....1

Total.....89
Necessary to a choice.....45
No choice having been made six more ballots were taken without material change, and resulted as follows:

THIRD INFORMAL BALLOT.

Stockbridge.....36
Conger.....23
Lacey.....19
Fitzgerald.....8
Hubbell.....4
Seymour.....2
H. A. Robinson.....1
James McMillan.....1

Total.....89
Necessary to a choice.....45
No choice having been made six more ballots were taken without material change, and resulted as follows:

FOURTH INFORMAL BALLOT.

Stockbridge.....36
Conger.....23
Lacey.....19
Fitzgerald.....8
Hubbell.....4
Seymour.....2
H. A. Robinson.....1
James McMillan.....1

Total.....89
Necessary to a choice.....45
No choice having been made six more ballots were taken without material change, and resulted as follows:

FIFTH INFORMAL BALLOT.

Stockbridge.....36
Conger.....23
Lacey.....19
Fitzgerald.....8
Hubbell.....4
Seymour.....2
H. A. Robinson.....1
James McMillan.....1

Total.....89
Necessary to a choice.....45
No choice having been made six more ballots were taken without material change, and resulted as follows:

SIXTH INFORMAL BALLOT.

Stockbridge.....36
Conger.....23
Lacey.....19
Fitzgerald.....8
Hubbell.....4
Seymour.....2
H. A. Robinson.....1
James McMillan.....1

Total.....89
Necessary to a choice.....45
No choice having been made six more ballots were taken without material change, and resulted as follows:

SEVENTH INFORMAL BALLOT.

Stockbridge.....36
Conger.....23
Lacey.....19
Fitzgerald.....8
Hubbell.....4
Seymour.....2
H. A. Robinson.....1
James McMillan.....1

Total.....89
Necessary to a choice.....45
No choice having been made six more ballots were taken without material change, and resulted as follows:

EIGHTH INFORMAL BALLOT.

Stockbridge.....36
Conger.....23
Lacey.....19
Fitzgerald.....8
Hubbell.....4
Seymour.....2
H. A. Robinson.....1
James McMillan.....1

Total.....89
Necessary to a choice.....45
No choice having been made six more ballots were taken without material change, and resulted as follows:

NINTH INFORMAL BALLOT.

Stockbridge.....36
Conger.....23
Lacey.....19
Fitzgerald.....8
Hubbell.....4
Seymour.....2
H. A. Robinson.....1
James McMillan.....1

Total.....89
Necessary to a choice.....45
No choice having been made six more ballots were taken without material change, and resulted as follows:

TENTH INFORMAL BALLOT.

Stockbridge.....36
Conger.....23
Lacey.....19
Fitzgerald.....8
Hubbell.....4
Seymour.....2
H. A. Robinson.....1
James McMillan.....1

Total.....89
Necessary to a choice.....45
No choice having been made six more ballots were taken without material change, and resulted as follows:

THE MASON'S HOME.

The first annual meeting of the Michigan Masonic home association was held in Grand Rapids on the 31st inst. Officers were elected as follows: President, Wm. Dunham of Grand Rapids; vice-president, R. D. Swanton of Grand Rapids; trustees for three years, Geo. W. Thompson, E. J. Horton and E. E. Winsor of